SPECIFICATION CHANGES:

[0029] In addition, the rotary switch has two non-neutral (relative to a third, neutral or "normal"), activation axial positions. These positions are used in this example to control the fog lamps on a truck. One position, here called the pushed-in position, is obtained by the control element being pushed in from [[a]] the neutral or normal position. When the control element is pushed in, a contact in the rotary switch sends a signal to the light module that means that an output is to be activated. In this example, this output drives the front fog lamps. The control element is spring-loaded so that it returns to its normal position (i.e., the neutral position) in the axial direction when the control element is released. This means that the signal that is sent to the light module is momentary.

[0030] The second position, here called the pulled-out position, is obtained when the control element is pulled out from the neutral or "normal" position. When the control element is pulled out, a contact in the rotary switch sends a signal to the control unit that means that an output is to be activated. In this example, this output drives the rear fog lamps. The control element is spring-loaded so that it returns to its normal position (i.e., the neutral position) in the axial direction when the control element is released. This means that the signal that is sent to the light module is momentary. The control element is advantageously designed so that its surface provides a good grip for being pulled out.